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GRAND OPERA HOUSE, cor. Eighth-ave. and Twen-third-at-This Evening at R. - Satan in Paria." Lucille Western. NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This Evening at 8.—" Sin-ad, the Sailor." Lydia Thompson's Burlesque troupe and the Clo

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TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1869.

The rumor of an alliance between France, Austria, and Paris. The Church bill has received the Queen's assent. Egypt is arming for war. The Canadians Fenian inare apprehensive vasion. The Carlists in Spain have vainly tried to capture Pampeluna in Navarre. The French official paper denies the published details of the Warren case. In Cracow great excitement has occurred over the liberation of a nun. The Swiss Government justifies its expulsion of Mazzini.

It is anticipated that the August statement will show a further reduction in the Public Debt of \$9,000,000, and that it will be reduced over \$50,000,000 during the year. The Government will not interfere with the working of the French Cable, and its landing will be appropriately celebrated at Duxbury to-day. The grand ball at Long Branch in honor of the President was a brilliant affair. A severe shock of earthquake was experienced at Memphis yesterday. Postmaster-General Cresswell met with a serious accident on Sunday at his home in Maryland. A monster cannon weighing 57 tuns has been successfully landed at Fortress Monroe. The Shatemuck flour mills at Waterford, N. Y., were destroyed by fire yesterday,

Making Corporation newspapers was the business of the Common Council yesterday. There is no occasion for alarm about yellow fever or other contagious discases at Quarantine. Efforts are making by the friends of pure air to stop the bone-boiling nuisauces on the west side of the city. A medal was pre sented, yesterday, in a speech by Mr. Beecher, to Midshipman Bailey for saving the lives of seamen on the Guerriere. Policeman Campbell was on trial, yesterday, for shooting a man while in discharge of his duty.

-We print on the second page an article on Immigra tion, presenting some striking results, from new calculations, a careful letter from the Hon. Joseph Segar, Congressman-at-large elect from Virginia, on the politics of that State, and General Notes; and on the third page local and general miscellany.

The Spanish authorities, speaking through the telegraph, say that there are 32,000 regular troops in Cuba and 4,000 volunteers, whereas but lately there were \$,000 volunteers in Havana, exclusive of thousands in Matanzas and elsewhere. The Rebels state they have 5,000 men-innocently adds our Spanish telegrapher. This will never do. Try again.

Austria, which has seen without a tear the Bishop of Linz in jail, is now excited over the release of a nun. For the charge of declaiming against the iniquity of civil marriage and secular education the Lord Bishop was boxed up at his own choice; for what especial reason the nun, twenty years cloistered, perhaps self-secluded, was set free we have no present means of judging. But the slow Austrians are growing agitated.

As usual, in the Summer, the Board of Health is making its feeble stir against the fat-rendering and soap-boiling establishments along the North River. Complaint is made of the stench. It is well founded-the stench is horrible. Rotten carcasses by thousands are "rendered" there; that is, they are thrown into vats and boiled, and the stench of the boiling carrion is fifty per cent stronger than the raw carrion. We give elsewhere some curious testimony about the flavor of these heaps of rottenness.

Midshipman Mason has been fittingly honored by the presentation to him of the gold medal of the Life-Saving Society, and it was proper that such a compliment should be accompanied by the eloquence of Mr. Beecher, and take place in the presence of Admirals. The loudest acknowledgment is not always the best we can pay to a deed like that of Mr. Mason-for this Midshipman actually jumped overboard his ship and rescued from drowning two drunken men in irons. Poets have sung such acts as this.

The office-holders have just discovered a new iniquity of the Income tax,-it bears harder on them than upon any other class. We are not sure that this is the worst thing we have heard of the tax. If it would only put a stop to the rush for offices, we should vote for preserving that feature of it intact. But as this is hopeless, we may trust at least to the aid of the office-holders to help secure the repeal of this most odious impost, just as soon as the necessities of the Government shall

Egypt is preparing for war; whether with Turkey or some State in Africa, we are not informed. But if with the former, it seems to us that a calamity has been precipitated which the Sultan was the least likely to desire, and should have been eager to prevent. The trouble wrought to his empire by the wars of Mehemet Ali and his son, in which Ismael Pasha's present semi-sovereignty was won, are still grievous memories to the statesmen of Turkey. The possible cause of the present repaired. When the work was just beginning, trouble is, perhaps, in connection with the French negotiations of the Egyptian Viceroy's enormous load of debt with which their Minister, Nubar Pasha, for the abolition of previous costly failures had burdened them Consular Courts and the establishment of local International Courts. In this measure the con- ten-word message. Successive reductions, as

been secured. But the Turkish Porte, believing its sovereignty violated by the direct treaty of Egypt with France and other Powers, has long been jealous of its great subject.

The rumor of an alliance between France, Austria, and Italy, as against Prussia and the Pope, bears upon its face gross features of doubt. Prussia was but lately in agreeable diplomatic relations with Rome-relations not to be vitally disturbed by the doctrines of the Syllabus so long as they do not actually militate against Prussia-but it is not a plausible speculation that the ultra Protestant King William s willing to lend troops to the Pope in case the French evacuate Rome. An act so entirely at war with the progressive and Prussian sentiment of Germany would not, at all events, be seriously contemplated by Count Bismarck.

There is to be a Woman's Suffrage Convention this week at Newburyport, Mass., and the programme strikes us as remarkably strong in Female Clergymen. There is the Rev. Olynpia Brown, the Rev. Mary Graves, and the Rev. Phebe Hannaford, and there is also Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who preaches, but who has the good sense not to call herself "Reverend." It seems to us that women are rapidly emancipating themselves from most of the disabilities of which they complain; and perhaps it will turn out at last that man isn't such a perfect Bluebeard as has been supposed. Woman, for a slave, appears to have pretty much her

Switzerland manifests the same timidity in the ease of Mazzini which Belgium is prone to exhibit in that of Henri Rochefort, and both Governments have the same reason therefor-a dread of France. The traditions of the Carbonari, well remembered by Napoleon, and the coexistence of secret Republican societies throughout Europe, have impelled the fear on the part of Italy and France to which the frightened Government of Switzerland has surrendered. It will be remembered that the late riots in Italy and France were believed to have been concerted and of one origin. This, without necessarily implicating Mazzini, adds to imperial apprehensions.

The Royal assent has been given to the Church bill, and in a few years the English Establishment in Ireland will pass out of political existence. Thus, under the load of an enormous bribe, and endowed to the tune of millions for consenting to nominal disendowment-coaxed and coddled into an act of partial justice as never was Christian church before-taking the booty in consideration of letting the victim go-the genteel ecclesiastical robber known as the English Church in Ireland makes its exit-not from Ireland, not from endowment, not from the office of looking after this world's goods, but from direct employment under the English Government as a constant stipendiary out of Irish property and wrongs. Nevertheless, we congratulate liberty the world over that the Established Church has been dealt a blow much harder than the slow-going Britons intended to effect. We are wrong to expect from England anything but half-measures, or anything like Mr. Disraeli's especial hatred-abstract legislation; wherefore let us comfort ourselves with the bare fact that the Church is disestablished.

The letter to Col. Higginson concerning the arrest of Turner, the negro postmaster of Macon, which we printed yesterday, received a prompt confirmation in the verdict of the Court. As is already known, the new evidence of which it spoke abundantly established Turner's innocence, and secured his discharge. Georgia papers now bristle with stories, as portentous as they are vague, concerning alleged revelations of private character, which, though not sufficient to secure Turner's conviction in any court, will, as they boast, be enough to force the Administration to dismiss him from office. We beg to suggest that this is coming out at even a smaller hole than that whereby they entered. They began by charges of counterfeiting, which it is now proved that they trumped up with the sole purpose of seeking to drive the man out of office. Failing in their conspiracy, they resort to charges of general depravity. We are neither prepared to dispute nor to admit them-we only suggest that it has been a fortunate thing for a great many previous postmasters in Georgia that this test of fitness was not in vogue in their

Joseph E. Segar is one of the few nativeborn Virginians, long active in the local politics of the State, who early and consistently sought to aid in the restoration of that ancient Commonwealth to its old place in the Union. After a standing gained by a service of some fifteen years in the Virginia Legislature, he came forward as a candidate for Congress from the Eastern District, as soon as that part of the State had been restored to the National authority, and held his seat in the XXXVIIth Congress. Mr. Segar's Unionism has never been questioned, and it is with the interest attaching at once to his character as a Union man and as a Virginian of the old school, that his letter printed on the second page of this sheet concerning the results of the recent election, and the causes controlling it, will be read. He protests, with an emphasis which we know many of the other leading men of the Walker party repeat, against the assumption that the Democracy, in any shape or form, won a triumph at the recent election, and enters into some interesting details as to the sources of local opposition to Wells. Meanwhile we have assurances from Washington of earnest efforts on the part of the Wells men to heal the breach in the Republican organization in Virginia, and to unite the Wells and Walker Republicans, on the rational basis of Universal Suffrage and Uni-

To-day Duxbury and Boston are to celebrate the opening of the new French Cable. To-day, let us not forget, is also the third anniversary of the landing of the first successful Atlantic Cable at Heart's Content, Newfoundland. In the rejoicings which will be general over the additions to our facilities for telegraphic communication with the Old World, it is well to remember the faithfulness and liberality with which for the past three years we have been served by the adventurous pioneers in Ocean Telegraphy. Since the 27th of July, 1866, communication across the Atlantic has never been for a single day interrupted. Accidents have from time to time occurred, but only to one cable at a time, and in shallow water near the shore, where the damages were easily and the companies were staggering under the they felt compelled to charge a tariff of £20 for a

versal Amnesty.

the increase of their business and their prompt recognition of the lesson it taught. Within three months after the opening of the Cable they reduced their tariff one-half. Within less than three years after its opening they reduced it to barely one-tenth of the original rate. Under the active competion likely to be inaugurated whenever the French Government shall neet the just requirements of our administration concerning the monopoly grant to the new Cable, we may doubtless look for still further reductions; but the present seems a fitting time to acknowledge the promptness and cheapness with which our American pioneers in the business have already served us.

TO SPECIE PAYMENTS.

We have intimations from Washington of offers from German bankers to negotiate heavy loans for us at five per cent; assurances of the Secretary's confidence that within a year we can borrow all the money we want at four and a half or even at four per cent: promises that the next debt statement will show a still further reduction below the last. Such signs may well be taken as of good omen for the policy of the Treasury Department, whereat Wall-st. has so often protested, but whereby the Government is thus seen to profit. But after all what stronger proof of the wisdom of the course recently pursued by Secretary Boutwell could be furnished than that given by the present condition of the market for Government securities and by the price of gold? Bonds have been steadily advancing, and gold declining, while in Europe we have a quotation of 834 for Five-Twenties, equal to 914 in specie at 10 per cent exchange. Not only has this result been attained, but a movement in the current of valuations has commenced, which bids fair to bring bonds and gold to an equality, and that within a short space of time, if the Secretary has the courage to persevere in the policy now working so admirably. With the present accumulation of gold and currency, and with the excess sure to be increased by an economical administration of Government, the Secretary will find it an easy matter to buy from ten to twelve millions of dollars per month without causing the slightest derangement in the business affairs of the country, until bonds advance not only to the currency valuation of gold, but until they range far above it.

The effect of purchases thus far has been decided, but a neutralizing influence no doubt comes from the prevalent belief that the present policy is but temporary, and that, when the Secretary ceases to be a larger buyer, prices will decline. Under this impression, speculation runs against the bonds, and large holders are tempted to part with them, in the expectation of being able to replace at lower prices. At the same time bankers speculate for the fall, and thus create a large short interest, which gives the appearance of a supply much greater than would naturally come upon the market. A banker, for example, having concluded that within a week or two the Secretary must change the present policy and greatly reduce his purchases, finds no difficulty in borrowing bonds of large holders by furnishing money for them during the time they are borrowed, and then sells to the Secretary, feeling confident that when the large purchases cease he can buy in at a profit and return them. This has already been done to a large extent. Besides, we have reason to believe that many of the bids made are either for the purpose of advertising the bidders or to create the impression that a large amount of bonds is pressing for sale. In some instances these bogus bids" happening, to the surprise of the bidders, to be accepted, they have been obliged to resort to some of the large banking houses to make the deliveries for them. In this way an influence against the bonds has been felt, which will disappear whenever it is discovered that the Secretary's policy of constantly reducing the public debt with the surplus revenues of the Government is a permanent and not a

temporary one. Suppose that, on the first of August, the Secretary finds the Treasury in good condition to continue purchases at the rate of three millions per week, and then announces his purpose of doing so. First, we have a scrambling among the shorts to replace borrowed bonds; but, second, and more important, an active demand from those who have been tempted to sell, with the idea of repurchasing at lower prices. Thus the speculators against the credit of Government find themselves baffled and defeated, and the continued purchases rapidly carry bonds toward par with gold. Every week and month, therefore, that the Secretary persists in converting surplus gold into bonds, he is advancing steadily and swiftly to metallic payments. The path lies straight and plain before him. To follow it is but to hold on as we have begun; yet to follow it is to resume!

GROG LOGIC.

There is a legion of the grog-minded who assume that the best thing for the State is to leave every form of wickedness alone. Those who argue that we have no right to restrain or prevent the sale of poisons, are naturally opposed to preventing prostitution or polygamy. Of course they are by sequence equally opposed to preventing the circulation of obscene journals and counterfeit currency. We are at a loss to know upon what principle they found their notion of the paramount utility and impunity of crime, unless it be in a libertine conception of the law of supply and demand, which, we submit, is very good free-trade doctrine as argued by certain Democratic journals.

Thus, the supply of polygamy and crime generally will be regulated by the demand for it; and so, in the opinion of our sophists, the natural law will govern the case. But has it ever struck our cotemporaries that wholesome prevention is a part of the supply and demand, and the moment we cease to make a moral effort at public progress, that moment we are guilty of public crime? Society is responsible for its drunkards, and the same law that impels us to take down the gallows excites our consciences against the rum-shop? It is just as impertinent to declaim against the gallows, or against any form of robbery in our City Government-another mood, we take it, of the general inebriation of wickedness-as against the rum dealers who pour out so much distilled and concentrated crime and States Prison at so much per glass. Cheap, is it not-this way of maintaining prisons and alms-houses?

Prophet Brigham, who speaks to Gentile Trumbull, knows a trick of conservatism worth two of the other. "Congress," he says, "ought to "have made a law compelling the master to "treat his slaves well, and then I believe it would have been better than to abolish it." Who could not guess that St. Brigham entertained just such an opinion of Slavery ? Now, suppose we pass a law compelling Brigham to treat his wives well, and still not abolish them? It would be as easy as regulating rum, and,

polygamy on hand and to order, only licensed. It is true that we cannot eradicate drunkenness or crime of any kind by statute. Thieves will break through and steal though we padlock our treasures, and sinners will creep through key-holes. But it is our ordinary police duty to society to protect it from nuisances. We have no more right to keep our streets filled with walking pestilence than naturally we have to have bad gutters. We cannot utterly abolish the house of sin and shame, but we can prevent it from flaunting its scarlet wickedness in the faces of our children. In a word, we can protect society, restrain a commerce between the good and bad, and not aid by every means in our power the free trade between the rumseller and his

IMMIGRATION. We print this morning a striking exhibit of what may be called the phenomena of Immigration. From the array of figures some remarkable conclusions are drawn, particularly with regard to what our population would have been had Slavery not existed, and we may gather from it why Mr. Jefferson's prediction as to what the population would be by a certain period proved unfounded. It is shown also that by reason of immigration we possessed power to suppress the Rebellion, both in able-bodied men of foreign birth and in the wealth which their labor created. The gold and silver which has been added to our currency is also alluded to, and there is little doubt that it has contributed much to support our finances during periods when disasters in the moneyed world seemed inevitable. A large per cent of foreigners seems to have consisted of men in the prime of life, and, being incited by the ambition to make their way in the world and to have homes of their own, they have added more to the material wealth of our country than the same number of people native born have done. Whether, as is stated, they have added to our stock of agricultural knowledge by reason of their experience with other climates and soils, may be questioned. Still, something may be granted to this end, inasmuch as they undoubtedly come into the occupation with views peculiar to themselves, and are enabled to select from many ideas, to reject the false and accept the true. There can be no manner of doubt that they have been of immense advantage to our country by contributing their skill in the mechanic arts. Indeed, there are many branches in which they are unexcelled, and our people would do well to try and understand in what manner they became in their old homes so expert. We might mention that the young men who have come from the mining school of Freiburg and cast their lot among us are notable examples of what elementary training can do. We never shall be able to do justice to ourselves, and at the same time enter upon a course of economic development of our mineral wealth, even on the Atlantic slope, until we raise up a similar

class, fitted to be superintendents of mines. Another advantage derived from immigration has been found in our ability to engage in a great variety of internal improvements, not only in the Atlantic but also in the Middle and Western States; and we are reminded how limited our means of transportation, and how little developed vast sections of our country now would be, had we been deprived of labor from this source. The subject has a wide scope, and branches out into considerations of a most complex character. With new blood, and even new and distinct classes of men with peculiar mental predispositions, and with immense vital power, all of which means a selection of the best out of past ages, now added to the Anglo-Saxon race, and formed into what must be called the Anglo-American race, a future development grander than any hitherto known seems sure to be attained.

HOMES FOR ENGLISH WORKINGMEN. By far the most extensive social organizations, the object of which is to furnish material relief to working people, are those cooperations in England known as "Friendly Soci-'eties." British industrial organizations may be divided into three very distinct classes-Land and Building Societies, Cooperative Stores, and Cooperative Manufacturing Establishments. The Land and Building Societies, technically not reckoned under the head of cooperation, are far more extensive and numerous than is generally supposed. Such has been the staggering career of the Building Associations, and so peculiar has been their development, that an exact estimate either of their date or figures is impossible. They were known, it is said, in the days of ancient Greece; were operated in France a century ago; but did not make their advent upon British soil until along in the second decade of this century. They experienced all the vicissitudes to which pioneer institutions are subject; failed many times of giving satisfaction; underwent the antagonism of landlords, whose business was invaded by them; rallied as often as discomfited, succeeding only slowly, in proportion as they evoked financial acumen by experience and discussion. In this manner Building Societies in England stumbled and buffeted against adversity, until little by little they obtained laws, executive skill, system, and confidence.

These Building Societies were for years operated on the terminating system, because it is more tangible and less intricate in its management. But as they became popular and sure they gradually merged into the permanent system, although they always preserve their original character and object: that of procuring homes for workingmen. The plan, which is simple, is being imitated in New-York. It places the member in possession of his house, and affords him the means of turning his rent money into actual payments on the property. If a workingman renting a house say at \$200 a year, instead of paying it to his landlord at the rate of nearly \$17 a month. could make these monthly bills go toward the purchase of the premises, there would be some thing to stimulate him to labor. But as it is in America, this money which might go for regular installments on the house is annually taken by the landlord. Not so in England, where cooperation has a growing popularity and a firm footing. Some of the finest specimens of these termi-

nating Building Societies are the Star Boukets in London, of which there are now several hundred, and after which the New-York societies are modeled. A man joins by paying a share. Each share may represent \$500. He takes one or more up to ten, according to the value of the house he wishes to buy or build. The number of the shares is limited, to prevent the incursion of wealthy speculators, who otherwise might turn it into a monopoly. Suppose there are 500 members, each taking four shares at 50 cents, making \$2 weekly subscription, which is ordinarily as much as a

number of persons in England enjoying their benefit cannot be easily ascertained, but it is prodigious. In Leeds there are ten of these societies, with an aggregate of 30,000 members. The largest of these has 6,930 paying members, and is every day increasing. These members represent shares to the amount of \$3,386,000. It has an average of \$150,000 on hand, and is ready to advance money to any new member on his application, taking security on the property, until such time as the member's weekly installments and interest shall become equivalent to the price of the house. Rochdale has now 43 Societies, all on the terminating system, and Manchester, tle great hive of busy producers, has no less tlan 327. In the populous city of Birmingham there are but 6; but such is the system, the simplicity, and enormous extent to which they are appropriating to poor workingmen homes places has it been ascertained that and comforts, that nowhere in England is the success of Building Societies better illustrated. In the City of London the number far exceeds to the new Constitution, an attempt, happily a thousand. However incredible it may seem, it is nevertheless true that 58,000 houses have by the Carlists to capture the town of Pambeen built and appropriated to working people by these ubiquitous friendly societies in the three cities of Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham; while in Birkenhead, Bradford, Nottingham, Wolverhampton-in fact, nearly all the northern and midland cities and towns progress; but a prince, according to an of England, swarming like hives with hardy workers-the solid, self-helping system of mutual and social Coöperation, with its merry cheer and ruddy competence, is supplanting the old pitiful systems of charity, beggarly supplication, and social depression that horrify the traveler in the agricultural counties of

Southern England and Ireland. The enormous

total of £2,570,000, or about \$18,000,000 cur-

rency, is known to have been already spent in

What a nighty influence such a fund invested

in such a manner would exert toward de-

throning the great cankering monopolies of

erecting homes for these hardy cooperators.

directors are bound by the rules to see that no

man is cheated in the property. The exact

landlords in the United States! These Building Societies are largely facilitated by the great Land Associations of Birkenhead, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, and London, whose extraordinary success is known. These Land Societies are the cooperation of workingmen to buy large tracts of land at the lowest possible figure for cash and divide them up into lots for members to build on. They are the purest example of that deeply economical system of "buying at wholesale and retailing at wholesale prices"-a system now adopted by all sound thinkers as the fundamental basis of political economy, because it leaves no room for intermediary peddlers, who produce nothing for the world's wealth, but impoverish those who do by the grasping and greedy scheme of monopoly. The Land Societies of New-York and Brooklyn have adopted this system in principle, and are faithfully carrying it out. The four English societies, whatever might have been the design of their founder, Richard Cobden, really work a plurality of results. Connected with the great Land Society of Birmingham, for instance, are four Building Associations. The member, for an astonishingly low price, is first furnished with his lot of freehold land, whereupon the Building Society erects his neat cottage, and by paying in monthly installments what the rent of such a place would otherwise have cost, he becomes its owner in about ten years, with the additional advantage of a right to a Parliamentary vote, which is as sure to be cast for democracy and reform as that he is a good cooperator. Here is the true secret of England's solid march in the direction of progress -social emancipation of her industrial classes.

The Birmingham and Wolverhampton Land Societies have already appropriated 27,000 beautiful lots and cottages to workingmen and women, while the largest cooperation in the world-the British Land Company of London, with its net profits of 20 per cent, its 12,500 members, and its immense capital of \$14,000,-000-is cutting up magnificent estates into lots, buying more, and turning them with such rapidity over to its members as already to threaten to exhaust the realm of its resources in freehold property. Such is the true operation of the great politico-financial revolution of Great Britain.

DID DEMOCRATS EVER SEEK TO PREVENT ILLEGAL VOTINGT

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: From your WEEKLY TRIBUNE of the 21st inst. I extract the following editorial notice requesting a reply:

"Have you any record or recollection of an act passed y a Democratic Legislature of any State designed or alculated to prevent illegal voting. If so, please reply !" With great pleasure I reply. Up to 1840 the people of thio were all bonest, with few exceptions, and we had no

law to punish illegal voting at all. The old Whig party and about 30,000 Democrats that voted for Gen. W. H. Harrison, gave the old Hero of Tippesance about 25,000 majority in Ohio. The very next Fall, 1841, the Democrats carried the Legislature by nearly two to one. I was member of that body. Both parties, Whigs and Democrats, without a disserting voice, passed one of the most stringent laws against flegal voting that ever was passed stringent laws against flegal voting that ever was passed by any State in the Urion—which remains on the statute to this day. It punishes an illegal voter with imprisonment in the Ohio Penitentiary, not less than one nor more that twenty years, and forevertakes away the elective franchise and degrives him from holding office of any kind. Two-thirds of that Legislature were Democrats. Hon. James J. Faran, of Cincinnati, a Democrat, and Editor of The Enquirer, drafted the bill, but it was so reasonable that every Whig, one-third of the bidy, voted for it but two. Very truly yours, JAMES R. COX.

Manageld, Ohio, July 23, 1869.

Comments by The Tribune.

Comments by The Tribune.

Mr. Cox is a perfectly good witness, and his evidence is to the point. The Democrats of Olio, believing that they had been cheated in the election of 1840, did, in the Legislature of 182, pass an act intended to prevent fraudulent veing. So that point is established.

And now let us add that the act was good for

nething, and that its authors should have known it What was the abuse alleged ? That a lot of "river characters," and outsiders, living in Kentucky, and all along shore, swarmed into Cincinnati on Election day, and voted there, beating Dr. Duncan for Congress and swelling the vote for Tom Corwin as Governor. Let us suppose this aliegation was well founded, what sense in providing that the offenders should be disfranchised and precluded from holding effice in Chio? Probably three-fourths of them would never again try to vote there, and of course could not hold office.

If fraudulent voting is to be prevented, the true voters must be discriminated from the false as they are in other countries, as true small initiation fee and fifty cents a week on deeds are discriminated from false in every State of our Union. A Registration of Voters will not suffice to prevent fraud; but no scheme of prevention that [excludes Registration is worth a straw. To enact stringent penalties against Illegal Voting, and then allow any one to vote who is not challenged, or, being challenged, will swear that he is a legal voter, is simply to restrict reputable, well known, responsible citizens to one vote each, workingman can spare. This is an aggregate and allow vagrants, loafers, strangers, and crimof \$1,000 per week for the Society's fund. All inals to vote as often as they like, Neither tarily, conspire to make that evening tarily conspire to make that eveni

selves; the treasurer is responsible for the safe | but any street-sweeper in our city can vote deposit of money in bank, and the board of ten times at each election if he will, as many street-sweepers do. This is a perfectly understood difference, which the Democratic party of every State is intent on perpetuating. They oppose Registration, because they know that the Illegal Voters are mainly on their side, and that Illegal Voting largely helps their party. If they opposed a Registration of Deeds, Mr. Cox would know why; and we know why they oppose a Registration of Legal Voters .- Ed.

> WANTED-A KING. The heart of the Carlist revolt is still in the

Province of Ciudad Real, the old La Mancha district, where it is said four thousand rebels have appeared, forming but a part of that Province. The neighboring district of Cordova is likewise disaffected; so, too, the Province of Valladolid, about a hundred miles to the north-west of Madrid, and, further north, those of the Basques, the Asturias, Navarre, and Barcelona. Not in all of these disaffection is ripe; but in Navarre, where so many lately refused to take the oath thwarted by a small garrison, has been made peluna. In Madrid some arrests have occurred, but this was to have been expected.

Don Carlos, whose name inspires the new insurrection, brings to his cause no famous gift of intellect, and no personal pledge of old medieval proverb, cannot with impunity exercise all the virtues-a maxim of which Spain has felt all the force in her princely intrigues and feuds. It is the luck of Don Carlos, otherwise the Count of Montemolin, to enter upon the scene at a time when the clouded and stormy condition of the Spanish horizon gives sign of the perplexed and ignorant want of a king, shared by the lowest classes of Spain in the leading-strings of their clergy. The new revolution is, as usual, in favor of King Log, with the chances of securing King Stork in the event of success, and it will be aided by the intrigues of the Isabellists and the malcontent officers of the church, just as it will be opposed by the hitherto unruly republicans of Seville and elsewhere. Gen. Prim has menaced the new rebellion with what he contemplates as necessary cruelty, and now has invoked the rigors of the martial law of 1821, whence we infer that the Carlist rising, though not invincible by such means as Prim will ruthlessly employ, is formidable.

Once more we have a frightful instance of clumsy hanging-this time at St. Louis, Mo. The victim on this occasion was William Edwards, and the telegraph takes particular pains to inform us that he was "colored," and that he was executed for the murder of "another colored man." Perhaps if Edwards had been cuticularly colorless, they would have taken more pains to hang him genteelly. "Where's this poor fellow-creeter's rights as a citizen," says Mr. Dennis in "Bleak House," that he did n't have me in his last moments?" Where were Edwards's rights as a citizen, that they should hang him with too long a rope, allowing his toes to touch the ground? For thirteen minutes this "poor fellow-creeter" was dying. The gentleman who wrote the dispatch says that the scene was "awful." We should think so.

If the law must put people to death by hanging, we insist that the law should employ arttists of acknowledged ability. The strongest advocate of Capital Panishment will admit that if we have a right to hang criminals, we have no right to torture them. We begin to think that the art of scientific strangulation has been lost. At any rate, they work off people with no great skill in St. Louis.

Senator Sumner is avowedly earnest in wishing that the Government shall pursue its neutral course in the Cuban question, and is reported as favoring an effort to negotiate in behalf of the Cubans for their purchase of their own island. His sympathies are cordially with the patriots in the Antilles; but he does not disguise that our negotiations with Great Britain would be compromised by the smallest official concession to their cause. These opinions have been long rumored as those of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. We do not suppose, however, that the Senator desires the inference to be drawn that merely for a selfish aim of our own we should sacrifice a struggling cause. If neutrality is right, it is right whether the Alabama claims exist or not.

Summer visitors to New-Hampshire have the prospect of a treat which has never before greeted hot-weather tourists within our temperate latitudes. Bull Mountain, near Romney, has begun "to rumble," and it is the opinion of all that some kind of "volcanic bobbery" is going on inside. It may be quite absurd to hope for a regular eruption in the style of Vesuvius and Etna; but if the lava should begin to run down the side of the mountain, what a rush there will be to see the sight! Perhaps we may in time even have a Herculaneum. Bull Mountain has heretofore been, we believe, a quiet and well-behaved protuberance; and considering its name it is possible that the present "rumble" may have something to do with the unsettled state of the Alabama

Mr. H. W. Longfellow being in Paris, has received a notable puff from The Opinion newspaper, which declares him to be the Lamartine of America! Why not call Lamartine the Longfellow of France? To be sure, the two men are not at all alike; but such honors are cheap and easily bestowed. The Opinion also informs us that Prof. Longfellow speaks eighteen different languages fluently; and we therefore wonder that this clever critic didn't christen him the Pangloss of America.

We didn't think that anything worse than Andy Johnson could happen to the people of Tennessee; but they have just had a shower of snakes there, perhaps of the Copperhead variety. At any rate, one of them bit an unfortunate person, and he died soon after. There are those who will be uncommonly sorry that the snake did n't bite Mr. Johnson; but even they should first take thought as to which party they want injured.

The chief event of this week will be the revival of "The Long Strike," at Wallack's, with Mr. J. H. Stoddart (and not Mr. George Stoddart, as we madvertently stated), as Monypenny.

Mr. Augustin Daly announces that the Fifth Avenue Theater will be opened, under his sole management, on the 18th of August. Mr. Dalv's designs are eminently worthy, and everybody, therefore, will wish him success in this enterprise.

From the 2d of August the march of dramatic events bids fair to be active and steady. Jefferson, at Booth's Theater, "Arran-ua-Pogue," at Nible's and the Worrell Sisters, at Wood's Museum, will, quite involus-tarily, couspire to make thirt evening conspicuous and